

Great Riches Taken From Colorado Mines

Aspen, Colo. — May 6 — This famous silver mining district was discovered in 1879. Aspen became the greatest silver camp in the world. The camp has been a steady producer for the past 65 years and the largest chunk of silver ever mined was taken from the Smuggler mine. It weighed 1840 pounds and was exhibited at the Chicago World Fair in 1893. Another large nugget of silver from the Mollie Gibson mine next to the Smuggler has been exhibited which must weigh close to 1000 pounds.

The first mining locations and discoveries were made in 1879 by some men who came over from Leadville. Aspen was named because of the abundance of aspen trees in its vicinity and it is one of the most picturesque cities in Colorado. The only other mining town that could be compared with Aspen in beauty is Ouray. Aspen is situated in a lovely little valley at the foot of Smuggler mountain on the east, Red mountain on the north, and Aspen mountain on the south.

Wins Fortune in 90 Days
One of the earliest and most substantial discoveries in this new bonanza silver mining district was made by J. D. Hooper on the Aspen mine. Hooper was leasing and struck the pay streak 90 days before his lease expired. Although he had only 90 days before the term of his lease would expire, he took out \$750,000 in ore from the mine. He had every possible kind of conveyance hauling and packing the ore from the mine and had it piled up on some vacant lots in the city. This was of course long before the railroads were built to Aspen.

James Harrington, a pros-

Miners Worried Over Ickes Plan Halt Claim Locators

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 6 — According to Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate Small Business committee, the sub-committee on Mining and Minerals Industry has been receiving considerable mail indicating a state of uneasiness in the western mining industry over the attitude of the Interior Department with respect to locators and holders of unpatented mining claims on the public domain.

An example of such letters is the following quotation from a mine operator: "It is noted in the press that the U. S. Land Office and the Department of Interior are planning to abolish the right of the prospector to hunt for and locate mining claims. We would have few mines in this country were it not for the prospector and the early developer of prospects. It is unbelievable that any such plan could be in mind and it would be but another step away from our cherished democracy."

Opposes Changes
Senator Murray stated that he is already on record as opposed to any changes in the mining law which will hamper free enterprise. "I cannot feel either that there is no more mineral to discover and develop or that the day of the small miner is over," he remarked. "The idea that the United States is now, or will be in the easily foreseeable future, a have-not nation as far as most mineral resources are concerned, is repugnant to me. I do not believe in selling America short. There is now no move in congress to change the mining laws, nor do I know of any contemplated move. Any such attempt would meet with prompt and strong opposition."

"Just to allay any fears that some bureaucratic action by the Interior Department might be under consideration," said Sena-

Sunshine Mining Pays Dividend

Payment by the Sunshine Mining company, largest U. S. silver producer, of a dividend of \$148,882 on March 31 brought that company's total dividend payments to \$23,343,812. Because of the man-power shortage and other restrictions placed on silver mines, Sunshine's earnings were cut to \$968,344 in 1943, as compared with \$1,022,273 in 1942.

However, during forced curtailment of production, the company's earning capacity has been greatly increased by the discovery of new orebodies independent of the Sunshine mine proper. These are of far-reaching importance and are of immediate benefit to Sunshine and at least four other mining companies, Polaris, Silver Syndicate, Silver Dollar and Sunshine Consolidated, all of whose stocks have doubled in price during the past few months.

CANADIAN GOLD MINE HAS GREATER PROFIT
Noranda Mines Ltd., reports for 1943 net profit of \$11,801,749, equal to \$5.18 a share on its capital against \$10,684,645 or \$4.77 a share in 1942.

Refusal Pay Price War Metals Cause Sale of Equipment

Many of Nevada's mines have put out vital metals since the United States entered the war are closing down. The list of the producers includes quicksilver, magnesium, tungsten and other metals that have been needed in the war. One of the big producers of magnesium included has been forced to close four of 10 units, the Basic Magnesium Inc. plant near Las Vegas. In western Elko county the Silver Cloud has closed its two furnaces while many other producers closed. Numerous properties have advertised their complete equipment for sale.

The Silver Cloud has advertised its equipment for sale. Included in the equipment to be sold are a Gould rotary furnace and a Sirocco furnace, with combined capacity of about 130 tons per day; crushers, conveyor, tanks, scrapers, quicksilver rector, fire-fighting equipment and mine buildings. The plant has been rated one of the most efficient in the state.

Was Early Location
Property embraced in the Silver Cloud mine is said to have been located around 1916, and in recent years has been known as the Maddeford-Smith property. It was acquired two years ago by the Newmont Mining corporation which organized a subsidiary, the new Verde Mining company, to operate the mine and provided the two mercury furnaces and complete equipment.

Late last year the Newmont management leased the property and plant to R. O. Camozzi and two engineer associates, who continued to operate with substantial production until the announcement that the Meals Reserve company had terminated premium payments for mercury.

Eureka Woman Is Near 100th Year

EUREKA, May 6 — Mary E. Wattles, for years a resident of Nevada, and at present residing in the mining camp of Eureka, recently passed her 99th year, and is optimistic that she will live to be 100, maybe a few years beyond that.

Mary E. Wattles was born in England on April 21, 1843. She came to Illinois at the age of five years and spent her childhood there. Growing to womanhood she met and married Luther Wattles and after several years the couple moved to Minnesota.

After approximately 15 years the couple moved to Nevada and began ranching at Fish Spring Valley near Tonopah. Twenty-two years ago they sold their ranch and came to Eureka where Mrs. Wattles resided up to four years ago when she moved to California. Mr. Wattles died a year after the family arrived in Eureka. Mrs. Wattles has returned to Eureka and at the present time is residing with her daughter Mrs. Edward Boston.

Twenty-six years ago Mrs. Wattles underwent an operation at the Mayo hospital at Rochester, Minnesota. It was very complicated and the doctor stated that she wouldn't live over two years.

She has memories of four different wars, the Civil, the Spanish American and World Wars I and II. She had relatives in every one.

She manages all business affairs and gets around as well as many a younger person though she is a great-great-grandmother.

While in the Bay city he enjoyed a visit with his son, James Carroll Greenan, now seventeen and a half years of age, who has been in preliminary air training and was leaving for advanced training in the navy flying service.

Gold, Silver Demand Growing Over India

The Orient again is becoming a sinkhole for gold and silver and the amounts that are being absorbed are limited only by the supply. Gold in the free markets of Turkey and India rose sharply Tuesday. Fear of invasion is stimulating the desire to get rid of paper money and secure something that will always have value — gold.

At Bombay about a thousand persons formed a queue at the entrance of the Reserve Bank of India, clamoring for small gold bars, the sale of which has become a profitable business venture.

Private Buyers
The Reserve Bank of India, it is estimated, has sold about 750,000 ounces of gold to private buyers within the past eight days. The demand is broadening and sales are made up to eight days ahead. It is understood the bank has restricted sales to 175,000 ounces a day.

A Reuter's dispatch from Tehran states that the National

Old Austin Mine, Taken Over By County, May Produce Again

AUSTIN, May 6.—What may prove to be action of great importance to Austin and Lander county was taken by the board of county commissioners last week when it decided to grant to Fred A. Gowing of Twin Hart, California, a six-month period in which to sample the dumps on the mining property formerly belonging to the Austin Silver Mining company, now the property of Lander county, and a lease on the dumps in case the sampling should indicate that they can be profitably worked, says the Reveille of Austin.

Gowing will proceed to thoroughly sample the Austin dumps, which will be a considerable undertaking, and to test their contents as to the possibility of their being profitably worked by the "sink-float" process, by which from 20 to 25 millions of tons annual of mineral material is being successfully treated in the United States.

To Try New Process
It has not been believed that the Austin dumps are rich enough for profitable milling under other systems, but the new process has economical features that would make it pay to work them provided they are proved to be sufficient values.

Not all mineral bearing material is adapted for treatment by this process but in cases where it is suitable, it is successful in recovery from low-grade feed.

While Gowing, who has made some cursory examination of the dumps, is hopeful that they are workable by "sink-float," it cannot be determined definitely until he has made extensive sampling and tests.

Should the result of this examination be conclusively favorable, the work will be undertaken and a plant erected to work the dumps, a long period of work which would be of great benefit to the town as well as profitable to the county, would result.

Soldier Miners Are Called Back

Nearly all non-ferrous metal miners between 22 and 25, including those in the army reserve, will be called to active service within a month, the ninth service command labor branch has announced at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Almost all the 5,000 soldiers released by the army last year to work in the mines will be recalled since most of them were in the 22-25 age group, the service command announcement added.

Only a few reserves in the 22-25 group working mines will be deferred. Other miners slated for return to military service will not be permitted to transfer to the copper and molybdenum mines.

Mountain City Co. Hard Hit By Taxes Showing Deficit

ELKO, May 6 — Payment under protest of \$125,814 in federal taxes for the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and labor shortage were among the factors which brought about a net loss on 1943 operations at the Mountain City Copper company properties at Rio Tinto, Elko county.

After depreciation charges of \$48,938, there remained income of \$105,171 which was wiped out by the \$125,814 back federal tax and \$122,970 which was lost in the surrender of an option on the Black Rock group of claims, leaving a net loss of \$143,613 before depreciation.

Surplus, after deduction of the \$148,613 loss, was \$1,583,040 as of December 31, 1943.

United States government securities \$604,000 in 1943. The company is a controlled Anaconda subsidiary.

Proposed Bidwell Dam Expected to Aid Gold Mining

OROVILLE, Calif., May 6.—The proposed Bidwell Bar dam near here will store 1,200,000 acre feet of water, Col. Robert C. Hunter of the U. S. engineers Sacramento office told the California Hydraulic Mining association here.

Discussing the proposed federal project at a joint meeting of the association and the Oroville Chamber of Commerce, Col. Hunter estimated the total cost of the suggester project at \$43,875,000.

The proposed dam, on the Middle fork of the Feather river, eight miles above Oroville, would drain an area of 1338 square miles, he said, and would be 696 feet high with a normal pool area of 5900 acres.

He explained it would inundate the present community of Enterprise, Butte county, with a population of one hundred persons, and would necessitate the relocation of seventeen miles of the Feather river pine mills logging railroad and twenty-two miles of county highway.

Encourage Mining
Warren T. Hannum, state director of natural resources, another speaker, predicted mining in California will be encouraged after the war as a means of providing postwar employment.

Disagreeing with those who are pessimistic regarding the outlook for gold mining, he declared that after government control is removed on gold, its value will be determined by the price it brings in the free markets of the world. Today, he declared gold is being sold for \$70 an ounce in the free markets of Egypt and India.

"It looks as though there will be a favorable opportunity to open more mines in this country," he said.

OHIO OIL COMPANY HAS LARGER PROFIT
Ohio Oil Co., reports consolidated net profit for the year ended December 31 of \$14,146,802, equal to \$2.14 a common share compared with 1942 net profit of \$12,508,952 or \$1.74.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY MAKES REPORT ON 1943
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., reports new high records for ore mined and metal produced in 1943. The company reports net profit for the year of \$7,521,142, equal to \$2.73 a capital share after all charges but before depletion, compared with \$7,324,080 or \$2.66 in 1942.

Plans Are Made Dispose of Ore
Future means of disposal of oxidized zinc ore mined in the Goodsprings district, Clark county, and stockpiled in large volume at Jean station, is suggested by a pamphlet prepared by the New Jersey zinc institute, citing many uses to which the metal is put in war and prospective uses in peace time.

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Calumet and Helca Dividing Profits
Detroit, Mich., May 6 — The profit sharing plan for employees of Calumet & Helca Cons. Copper Co. which was discontinued by the company several months ago has been reinstated and extended simultaneously to cover workers in the company's Wolverine Tube Division here.

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Fluorescence Testing Aiding Prospectors
A recent report in the Mining Journal of London states the identification of minerals by means of ultra-violet rays is demonstrating its value to prospectors throughout the world. Such a strongly fluorescent mineral as scheelite with its characteristic blue can be recognized even when present in the most minute quantity. The presence of mercury in ore can be detected to the extent of 1,000 per cent.

AMERADA PROFIT HIGHER
Amerada Petroleum Corp., reports for 1943 net profit of \$4,781,770, equal to \$6.06 a share on the capital stock, compared with \$3,271,885 or \$4.15 in 1942.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO APPROPRIATE THE PUBLIC WATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
Application No. 1100
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1944, in accordance with Section 59, Chapter 59, of the Statutes of 1939, E. A. Clark, M. Metcalf of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada, made application to the State Engineer of Nevada for permission to appropriate 0.25 of a second foot of the public waters of the State of Nevada. Division is to be made from an underground source at a point in the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 26, T. 20 S., R. 61 E., M.D.B.&M., or at a point from which the N. W. corner of said section 36 bears N. 30° 35' 20" W. 2,722' feet. Water will be conveyed by pipe lines and ditches to a portion of the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, of said section 36, and there used for irrigation and domestic purposes from January 1st to December 31st of each year.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO APPROPRIATE THE PUBLIC WATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
Application No. 1103
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1944, in accordance with Section 59, Chapter 59, of the Statutes of 1939, Lloyd H. and Rae Trille of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada, made application to the State Engineer of Nevada for permission to appropriate 0.8 of a second foot of the public waters of the State of Nevada. Division is to be made from an underground source at a point in the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 20 S., R. 61 E., M.D.B.&M., or at a point from which the N.E. corner of said section 30 bears N. 49° 55' E., 1,514.4 feet. Water will be conveyed to the E 1/2 NW 1/4 of said section 30, and there used for irrigation and domestic purposes from January 1st to December 31st of each year.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO APPROPRIATE THE PUBLIC WATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
Application No. 11043
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, 1944, in accordance with Section 59, Chapter 59, of the Statutes of 1939, E. A. Clark of Las Vegas, County of Clark, State of Nevada, made application to the State Engineer of Nevada for permission to appropriate 0.5 of a second foot of the public waters of the State of Nevada. Division is to be made from an underground source at a point in the NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 17, T. 21 S., R. 61 E., M.D.B.&M., or at a point from which the N.E. corner of said section 17 bears N. 49° 55' E., 5,202 feet. Water will be conveyed to the same subdivision as the point of diversion, and there used for milling and domestic purposes from January 1st to December 31st of each year.

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